

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF RHODESIA IS BEST IN AMERICA

C. C. Fuller says Colony is
Progressive, Enterprising
and Rapidly Developing

COTTON GROWING

Germans Return to Tangan-
yika—Radio Popular with
Natives

Mr. C. C. Fuller who has lately returned from Rhodesia discussed South Africa in general and Southern Rhodesia in particular in a special interview with a "Daily" reporter Saturday afternoon. Mr. Fuller has had twenty-three years' experience in missionary work in Africa, principally in Southern Rhodesia.

There are two distinct classes of schools in Southern Rhodesia. First are the schools for the white children. There are only 36,000 whites here and of this number approximately 7,000 are children. These children are accommodated at the four High Schools situated at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtata and Plumtree in the farm or country schools and in districts where there are less than ten pupils, in the so-called "governor's" schools. The department of education grants money to these small schools even if there total enrollment consists of but three pupils. It can be easily seen therefore that this African Colony is far ahead of many parts of Canada in its educational methods. High School students from all parts of South Africa matriculate into the Cape University at Cape Town. Of the 7,000 children in Southern Rhodesia 6,700 attend school and there is no excuse for the absence of the other 300 as there is ample and splendid accommodation for them all.

The natives are educated in separate schools. When Mr. Fuller went out to Southern Rhodesia in 1902 there were three of these schools with an enrollment of 400 and an annual grant of \$800 from the government. To-day there are 75,000 pupils attending more than 1200 native schools which receive a yearly grant of \$125,000 from the department of education. Incidentally this is the largest grant made by any South African Colony to the native schools. These schools are under the direction of native teachers who are trained in the normal training schools of Natal and Cape Province. Natives who desire a college education may attend the South African Native College at Fort Hare in Cape Province. This institution is supported by the government and by contributions from the native chiefs. There is also a fine Medical School here but it is only open to college graduates.

In addition to the Cape University there are large colleges in the more important centres including one at Johannesburg but these are all affiliated with the Cape University.

Natal is also doing a good deal for native education and has been doing so for the past one hundred years whereas the work in Rhodesia only started some thirty years ago.

Mr. Fuller maintains that Southern Rhodesia is better governed than any other Southern African Colony. From the first under the South African Company, the natives were treated with justice and as a result there is no discontent. This is rather unusual as the natives are well educated and one generally finds that those who are well educated make the most trouble.

Ottawa Wins; Sarnia Loses; Football Over

By virtue of their 24-1 defeat of Winnipeg at the Capital City on Saturday, the Ottawa senior rugby team earned the championship of Canada. The game was played in crazy weather, but the team that sprung the surprise by beating the Tri-colour last week had it all their own way.

The Sarnia Intermediates forced the C. N. R. crew into overtime to earn the Canadian Intermediate title. The score was seven all at time, and 15-9 after the overtime stanza had ended.

Seven was an unlucky number for Sarnia on Saturday. At the end of time in the U. T. S. — Sarnia game for the Intercollegiate title the score was seven all. The Toronto schools scored a touch in overtime to beat the Tunnel town gang.

For the Junior Dominion title, M. A. A. beat Argos by a 12-3 score, thus bringing one championship to Montreal.

Universities are out of it this year, holding no championships.

DR. ABRAMOVITZ ON RABBINICAL CREED

History of the Schools of the
Rabbis at Maccabean
Circle

"The schools of the rabbis" was the subject of an address given by Rev. Dr. H. Abramovitz of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue to the members of the Maccabean Circle of McGill University at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Union.

The speaker outlined the history of the schools of the rabbis from the time of the Roman invasion of Palestine to the present day. He pointed out how these famous schools had been begun at the time of Vespasian as the direct result of a request of the venerable rabbi Jonathan son of Saccad. He drew of a vivid picture of the carrying out of Jerusalem of this rabbi in a coffin telling how the members of the cortege succeeded in bringing their master before Vespasian through this ruse.

Dr. Abramovitz drew several analogies between the teaching of the rabbis and the precepts of the New Testament. He stressed particularly the point of the close relationship between the Lord's Prayer and certain prayers promulgated by the rabbis. He also drew analogies between the Beatitudes and the Ethics of the Fathers.

A discussion followed the address. Before the rabbi's talk it was announced that the tickets for the Maccabean Dance were now on sale. Moe Katz rendered a violin selection accompanied by Miss Katz.

BADMINTON

Dave MacLaren, a second year student in Commerce, played in the badminton tournament at the Winter Club on Saturday against the visiting Britishers. He played a smashing game earning the approval of the large audience in attendance. The visitors are touring Canada carrying everything as they go, but providing a great impetus to the game which might become a student activity at McGill.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

The Committee of the David Ross McCord Museum of Canadian National History meets this afternoon.

MERMAIDS AND MERMEN WILL HOLD BIG MEET

Intercollegiate Team Takes its
Initial Plunge Tonight

MEET DARTMOUTH

Juniors to Prepare for Battle
with Y.M.C.A. on Tues-
day Evening

(By The Natatory Nymph)

McGill Water Polo and Swimming Team is now turning its thoughts to the future Inter Collegiate meets. This will necessitate combined action in both speed swimming and water polo. The opponents will be Dartmouth, who will appear here early in February, and the Inter Collegiate meet to be held here on February 19th. Thereby the supporters will be able to see the pick of Canada compete with each other, and also a favourable comparison made with the U. S. neighbors, for the Dartmouth College carried all before them in the Eastern States last season.

Next Saturday will show the McGill team in its initial performance. At the invitation of the Y. W. C. A. McGill is competing in an Inter-City meet between Ottawa and Montreal. This will take place in the Knights of Columbus Tank on Dec. 12th at 8 p.m. It is to be the big event of the swimming people of this city during this present season. The programme will be made up of ladies' and men's events; the former being contested by the Y. W. C. A. and the latter by McGill. On Friday night last the Y. W. C. A. defeated the M. A. A. ladies in a polo game and are right on form. Mort Gibbons, the champion of the Pacific Coast, will give a display of plain and fancy diving. His entering McGill makes a great upward jump for the team's hopes. Numerous McGill men will partake in exhibition and competitive events, and the evening will be a signal event for the public.

McGill will feel the loss of two Olympic members from their team, George Vernot and Clayton Bourne. The former excelled at the plunge and 200 yards, while the other made 50 yds in 25 secs, and Vernot could do it in 1-5 second more. Bourne held the way in 100 yards free and 100 yds back stroke. This season Forsyth is keeping up his position as "plunging parson". Clarholm comes back to training to look after speed events in the longer category and Gibbons and Lyman will go on to the list of others in shorter workings. The breast and back strokes are events that appear to suffer but Kaine is still on the list. Gibbons is a certainty at diving. George Vickerson will be missed too, his general all roundness was a good standby to the team, and he has not forgotten his old love, for he comes to workouts with no uncertain regularity.

With good first string men McGill needs now those who can be called upon to fill in the necessary second places and in the opening Inter Collegiate team workout tonight, every

(Continued on Page 2)

SEASON'S SECOND FORMAL FRIDAY

Tickets for Union House
Formal on Sale To day

Tickets for the Union House Dance of December 11 go on sale today at 1 p.m. at the McGill Union.

The event, always a popular one, will be well worth while this year. Although the orchestra has not yet been engaged the Committee promise the best music that one could wish for. The ballroom is now in process of decoration. Sitting out places are at present occupying the minds of the committee and it is expected that these will take on a new and striking form. Many other attractions have also been arranged, but as many of them are essentially unique the committee does not feel disposed to announce too much about them.

PEACE AND WAR

"Peace and War in Europe" is the subject which will be discussed at the next meeting of the Economics Club, to be held Thursday evening, when J. R. Bogan and T. H. Harris will deliver papers. Bogan will deal with European conditions up to the time of the Great War. Harris is expected to trace briefly the course of events from the war to the signing of the Locarno pact, and to discuss particularly the latter agreement.

DAILY STAFF
General Staff meeting tonight in the Grill Room of the Union at 7.30. Mr. "Billy" Beveridge former sporting editor and managing editor of the Daily and now of the Gazette will speak. Refreshments!

HISTORY PROF. TO ADDRESS MEDICALS

Prof. Waugh will Speak to
Undergrads. To-night

To-night at 8.15 Prof. W. T. Waugh M.A., B.D., will address the Medical Undergraduate Society in the New Medical Building. His subject, "Medieval Medical Schools," should be of interest to every Medical student. The address is intended primarily for the first and second years but undoubtedly many others will go to hear this popular and interesting lecturer. Those who attend the meeting should be assured of a pleasant and profitable evening as Prof. Waugh is an authority on the Middle Ages and is certain to deal with the subject in his usual clear-sighted and entertaining way.

M. W. S. S. TEA DANCE ATTRACTED MANY

Music Provided by Reg.
Wynn's Collegians

On Saturday afternoon a Tea Dance was held in the Convocation Hall of the Royal Victoria College, under the management of the M. W. S. S. Reg Wynn's Orchestra provided the music. Colourful decorations lent a festive touch to the sombre dignity of the Hall, and there were vases of bronze chrysanthemums on each individual table. Refreshments were served by Co-eds who managed to combine duty with pleasure by dancing occasionally with members of the stag line.

Everyone present seemed more than pleased with the afternoon's entertainment. Miss Higginson, general convener of the dance, had as assistants, Miss Gray, Miss Turner and Miss Languedoc. A similar tea-dance will be held some time in February.

Players' Club Offers Varied Programme

The McGill Players' Club has completed its second series of three one-act plays, and now seem to be a regular feature of college activity. The audiences it has attracted have been small, but this is as it should be, for this sort of activity would hardly thrive on the indiscriminating enthusiasm of the cheering multitude. Criticism of various sorts has been levelled at it, some of which may be digested with profit by the club's executive, some which may prove more helpful if ignored.

Talent of varying merits has been unearthed, and opinion seems fairly unanimous that from the point of view of acting alone the recent productions have been most successful. The general quarrel has been with the choice of plays, and this is largely a matter of taste. However, enough plays of merit have been written to offer the producing committee an opportunity to make their choice with some discrimination. A few words may be said of the audiences. The typical Montreal playgoer, the puzzle of local psychologists, was perhaps a little too much in evidence, the vagaries of this patron of the theatre need not be dealt with here. To a student of non psychology they may be interesting, but hardly edifying.

After having taken its first two flustering steps the Players' Club, we hope, has now sufficient confidence to stand securely on its feet and we look forward to larger strides in its future progress.

SPECTATOR

KIETH AND EDDIE

Kieth Doull was reported to be improving and cheerful last night by the nurse at the Montreal General. Just at present, however, it is not known when he will be able to leave. Eddie Hanna is still in bed but hopes soon to be out though he may have to spend Christmas in hospital.

CORPORATION

A regular meeting of Corporation will take place this Wednesday, December ninth.

Mischa Elman recently paid \$50,000 for a Stradivarius violin. It was probably owned by a man who lived not long.

THE BIBLE A MINE OF CLAY AND TREASURES

A Record of Life and
Religion

DOCTOR GIFFORD

History of the Scriptures Dis-
cussed at Forum

"The Bible," said Doctor W. A. Gifford, "should be regarded not alone as a literature but as a record of life and religion." He was speaking at the Young Men's Forum of the Central Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon and his topic was "How are we to regard the Bible?"

Doctor Gifford briefly traced the history of the Scriptures of the Christian Church. The early Christians inherited the Sacred Literature of the Old Testament arranged by Ezra the Scribe. It is interesting to study Christ's attitude to the Old Testament. It was one of sympathy reverence and faith in the prophecies.

In those early days there was division over salvation. Some believed that salvation was only for those of Jewish birth. Others said that salvation came to any who would have it and through Christ, Paul was one of these latter and he went to a Gentile world and built up Christianity which survives.

Christianity is founded on the sayings of Christ, the letters of the Apostles and the decisions of certain groups upon problems which arose in those early days. They had to answer questions of interpretation and so on thus came the canons.

The Council of Carthage in 396 A.D. fixed the canons as we know it now—those books of the Old Testament and those of the New. That canon stood for one thousand years unexamined, known only through the Latin translation, the Vulgate.

With the Renaissance centuries later occurred the first version of the Vulgate. The languages were suffering a decline, Hebrew scholarship had sunk Greek disappeared and Latin was lifeless. Then came the revival and the forgotten ancient texts of Scripture came back to the world. Erasmus gave the first Greek text. This intellectual stimulus brought a reversion of ancient text. Men also were moved in their outlook. Luther passed through a revival from the Monastic point of view to the Salvationist.

The Protestant belief was well stated by Doctor Gifford as "the authority due the Christian Scriptures is not recognized unless it is acknowledged to come directly from Heaven as though God were giving utterances." Doctor Gifford touched on the 18th Century England whose people were "ignorant—brutally ignorant." Yet from that England John Wesley created a new church—vigilant, eager and aggressive.

The 19th Century was a century of educational stimulus. Men took up a critical Biblical study quite a contrast to the former days when the church was depended upon interpretation.

In his critical study man discovered

(Continued on Page 2)

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE AT RITZ CARLTON

Songs and Ballads of Middle
Ages and Modern Time

A meeting of the Alliance Francaise will be held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel tonight at 8.15 p.m. The Alliance Francaise is one of the large French associations in the city, and through Doctor Villard, students can obtain entrance tickets free of charge.

The programme of this "Soiree Musicale" will include some good old French songs and ballads, from the Middle Ages up to the present time. These songs will be rendered by Madame France Arlet Duprat and Monsieur Armand Duprat, in the costumes of the periods represented.

Those students who are interested can secure tickets from Dr. Villard.

THANKS

The members of the Committee for the Dental Thrift Dance wish to take this opportunity to thank Professors A. W. Thornton, C. F. Martin, J. G. Simpson, Miss A. E. Abbot, Miss G. Mudge, the staff of the Medical Building and other friends for their kind co-operation and assistance in making the Dental Thrift Dance a success.

J. R. CARSON,
Chairman.

Dentals Given Surprise At Thrift Dance

Through the courtesy of Jack Morton, Dent '25, the Dental Thrift Dance Committee were able to stage a surprise at the Dance Friday. After Pierre's supper had been disposed of by the dancing throng, everybody trooped back from the Medical Museum to the Assembly Hall, there to "trip the light fantastic" once more to the rhythm of Reg Winn's Collegiate Orchestra. After a short "strut" the music ceased abruptly and everybody was requested to push back to the walls. While everybody was wondering whether they were being held up, or whether they should give their right name or not, in ran nine beautiful young ladies, all dressed up in purple accompanied by a diminutive pianist in a snappy red costume with a pillbox jauntily stuck over one eye.

Who were they? Where did they come from? Everybody was asking questions. It was discovered later that they were Miss Gladys Greiz, "premiere danseuse" with a dancing chorus consisting of the Misses M. McLachlan, M. Husband, S. Larocque, MSPE, M. Murray, J. Morrin, H. MacKenzie, D. Smithers, H. Barr, with Miss Willock at the piano, and they came direct from the annual review staged by the Kensington Young People's Club. They danced and sang to the tune of "Teg Sir That's My Baby", and then amid great applause they returned and rendered "Ekele Lady" in an entertaining manner.

After this the band struck up once more. Many were eager to dance with the fair chorus girls, but only a few were fortunate enough to have that privilege.

"VARIABLE STARS OF CEPHEID TYPE"

Meeting of Royal Astronomi-
cal Society Wednesday

Dr. Henrioteau of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, will deliver an address, "Variable Stars of the Cepheid Type," at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Montreal Centre, on Wednesday evening in the Macdonald Physics Building.

Dr. Henrioteau is a Belgian who has for some time been a member of the Dominion Observatory staff. Last summer he published a large comprehensive paper on stars of the cepheid type, that stars which are undergoing physical pulsation with consequent periodic increase and decrease in their luminosity. The magnitude of this phenomenon can be appreciated when it is realized that a change of diameter of 15 per cent on a star of the mean implies that the surface of a giant pulsating star advances as much as 40 million miles. The more massive the star the more slowly does it pulsate and since intrinsic luminosity is proportional to mass, the period of pulsation gives the absolute magnitude of the star and hence its distance from the solar system. How this simple law requires certain modification to take into account the temperature (colour index) factor has been one main line of research when Dr. Henrioteau has undertaken. Another branch of his work has been the computation of orbits of luminary stars.

APPLIED SCIENCE

The regular meeting of the Faculty of Applied Science takes place today.

There are 805 pages in the University calendar.

QUINTETTES WIN OPENING GAMES OF THE SEASON

Seniors Play Overtime Before
Gaining Victory

WITH Y. M. H. A. . .

First Team Take Contest 21-
19 and Seconds Defeat Op-
ponents 23-19 Saturday
Night

McGill's senior and intermediate basketball teams opened their seasons auspiciously Saturday night when they gained victories over the Y. M. H. A. quintettes. The seniors only won however after the play had gone eight and a half minutes overtime. At half time the Red and White were ahead 14-7 but the Y. came back strong in the second period and tied the count 13-13. The teams fought through five minutes overtime without scoring, and then it was agreed that the first basket made after that was to decide the contest. Three and a half minutes of play elapsed before Grossman for McGill sent home the basket that won the game.

The Intermediates led all the way in their battle with the Y. M. H. A. seconds. The home team threatened in the dying moments when McGill weakened and the Y. came down with a strong attack but it was too late and the final whistle found the score McGill 23, Y. M. H. A. 19.

The senior contest as the count indicated was closely-fought throughout. The famous McGill defense were strong, but play became very ragged at times. Captain Quackenbush played brilliantly for the Red and White and Amaron, as might be expected, turned in a good game. On the forward line the freshman Grossman showed promise of developing into a regular first-string player. Koff worked well at centre. The Y. had an exceedingly strong team on the floor. Silver was their leading scorer with three field goals and a penalty shot to his credit. S. Itel sent in two and one; Rachelesky counted twice for a total of four points and Mendelsohn made a field goal and one free throw out of one try. Grossman scored most for the Red and White sending in five baskets—and making his one penalty shot. Amaron playing once more on the forward line after having made a name for himself on the defence, scored one and one. Koff and Sullivan the centre men each made a field goal, while of the defence men, Captain Quackenbush made a field goal and Blumenstein a free throw.

The senior teams:—
Y. M. H. A. McGill
R. Forward Amaron
Mende sohn Copping
Brownstein Copping
Abramovitch
L. Forward
Silver Grossman
Blumenthal James
Centre
J. Rachelesky Sullivan
Schloeger Koff
R. Guard
S. Itel Blumenstein
Bromman Rnsalovitch
Blumfield
L. Guard
C. Rachelesky Quackenbush
Beecher
Y. M. H. A. Field Goals: S. Fouls 3 out of 19. Score 19.
McGill Field Goals: 9. Fouls 3 out of 5. Score 21.
(Continued from Page 3)

New Distribution Of "Dailies" Goes Into Effect Today

The new distribution of the McGill Daily goes into effect this morning. The new distribution is a result of complaints by the janitors of several buildings that they were not receiving sufficient "Dailies" for the demands in their respective buildings. A thorough inquiry was made and several points of distribution were receiving a large unnecessary number one building in particular being some one hundred copies over the amount required.

It is the aim of the management of the Daily that everyone undergraduate that pays for the "Daily" should have a copy of it and it is hoped that the new scheme will rectify the old grievance of some portions of the college not receiving their paper.

The new distribution is based on the principle that the student receives his paper at his first lecture and after consulting the various timetables the management has drawn up the present rectified.

THE CANDIDATES

For Students' Executive Council:

In Arts—R. G. M. Gemmell, D. M. deC. Legate, J. V. Russell.
In Commerce—N. K. Gordon, L. Stephenson.
In Dentistry—K. C. Berwick, J. R. Carson, R. C. Thompson.
In Law—F. C. Cope, J. G. Porteous, F. R. Scott.
In Medicine—L. F. McLean, B. W. Robertson.
In Science—H. G. Hughes, F. M. Hutchins.

For Scarlet Key Society:

In Arts—R. Boyer, H. W. Davis, E. H. Eberts, A. K. Glassford, J. D. Smith, D. Walsh, C. C. Wright, (three to be elected.)
In Commerce—W. W. Allan, L. Dowling, R. W. Hayes, M. Mackenzie, C. D. Nelles, R. B. Spears, (three to be elected.)
In Dentistry—J. Morton, W. W. Walker, (one to be elected.)
In Law—J. Brannen, W. Laidley, C. Webster, (one to be elected.)
In Medicine—W. Brewer, B. Howick, W. Johnson, H. McDonald, M. Phelps, (three to be elected.)
In Science—M. Cole, W. Jehu, J. Reid, A. Smith, W. Tucker, (three to be elected.)

Elections next Wednesday, conducted by faculty undergraduate societies.

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.
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Members of Eastern Intercollegiate Newspaper Association

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE
J. ROWLAND FRITH
STAFF

D. C. Adam, P. A. Chumie, R. W. Jones.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1925.

McGILL EXPERIMENTS

We are glad to hear that a certain professor in this university is trying out the English way of teaching a class, and we eagerly await results. At the beginning of the year, this professor told the students that he did not care whether they attended his lectures or not—it was in their hands to pass or fail.

Let us review the much considered differences between English and American university methods. As in all things we notice with regret that Canadian universities are being caajoled more and more into imitating the methods of our 'brothers' across the border, rejecting the ways of the old country, which have been perfected by centuries of experience.

In Britain a student entering the college is classed as a gentleman or lady, as the case might be. He or she is treated as a gentleman or lady having full status. In America a student is also called a man or woman. He or she, however, is treated as an immature boy or girl who requires childish attention, and who, as the colleges evidently assume, does not get it at home. Which is more correct? Probably the American viewpoint is more accurate, but is it better?

In Britain an undesirable student soon finds himself outside. In America, the undesirable student is 'banned' from certain activities, and kept on, in the remote hope that he will be punished into reformation. Which procedure is likely to work—with an immature boy or girl. Meanwhile professors are complaining of the large numbers and small scholarly ability of their students—and the light of the bright student is thrown into dim shade—the grade one wheat must be mixed with the grade three to make the same mediocre flour of talent.

The British student is bound to nothing. His own good sense must tell him whether he is doing the right thing or not. His selfhood is being exercised. If he has no good sense, he is not wanted in the university. The American student may work hard for years to save up enough to go to college. He gets some good out of lectures. But he soon finds that he has paid the university many hard-earned dollars to pay for the privilege of being hounded round from class to class, made to walk around, take notes and undress for gym class with all the other units! Again all right, for the immature boy or girl.

It is not for us to criticize our universities. But consider the final judge—results. In Britain, the most successful men attribute their power chiefly to their university courses. In America, many 'educated' men must look on and see the sharp fellow who had to leave school at five years of age, forging ahead—because he has a personality of his own which has not been imposed upon.

The chief defence of our methods in America, is that the English class distinction makes the problems of American and British universities different, although in our opinion the excellent scholarship system in Britain gives commoners an equal chance with the aristocracy. But, in any event, stern criticism levied at the universities of America, coming from all sources, will have to be faced, and we feel sure that a new system is necessary. And, if so, why not try the methods used by our more experienced friends across the water, who, despite the strong anti-British propaganda going on at the present time, by quiet but sure means, lead the world in common sense.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

The Editor

McGill Daily.

Sir:—Although he pointed me out as a 'newcomer to the stalls' Mr. Spector, your correspondent of Saturday took my criticism of the Players' Club seriously enough to write you a letter about it. Such attention paid to an alleged 'newcomer' cannot but be flattering and I might say that it was gratifying to find someone objecting to what I said. When there is objection it is a healthy sign—it shows that students are beginning to refuse to take all they hear and see for granted. They are even beginning to question things published in their official organ! This is, beyond doubt, progress.

Save for the fact that Mr. Spector has made a few errors and that the remarks he makes are totally uncalled for it is a very neat little epistle, most quaintly phrased and exceedingly interesting to read.

The points I have made in connection with the letter are as follows:

1 "Ayy Gunned Up" is beyond

doubt NOT a 'fairly representative satirical comedy of modern American life.'

2 Mr. Spector points out that the play was well acted. I said nothing against the actors or producer in my criticism. I merely deplored the choice of the play.

3 The argumentum ad hominem employed in the reference to "Peter and Alexis" has nothing whatever to do with the point at issue. The weakness of last year's production was the choice of that play. Why should such an error be repeated?

4 Regarding my norm of criticism of such performances as those of our Players' Club I at least expect to see the club give us something that is above the level of the Red and White Review.

Aside from these few errors Mr. Spector's letter was quite a stimulating one. Incidentally I might add that the 'newcomer to the stalls' has several years of experience in such matters behind him.

Yours sincerely,

L. E.

Say, is she smooth
An' is she sweet?
Is she keen
An' is she neat?
Can she kiss
An' can she love?
Would she be
My little dove?

She could be
Just all of that
If she weren't
So d—d
HIGH
HAT.

—Annapolis Log.

THE BIBLE A MINE OF CLAY AND TREASURES

(Continued from Page One)
ed discrepancies of points of view about the same event (two accounts of creation in the Book of Genesis)—discrepancies of moral interpretations and discrepant views of religion.

The revelation of God was now discussed by Doctor Gifford. God, thought he, reveals himself more and more as time advances. He can say only so much to every generation—as much as they can understand—and it is really a question of His children progressing.

In conclusion Doctor Gifford presented his view of the Scriptures. They are of inestimable worth because until one interprets life and society in religious terms one's outlook is dim and barren. Further the Bible depicts the scriptural history of a people who had greater genius for religion than any other people known. Further if one is to understand Jesus the only source available is the Bible. The same is true of the early history of the Church. The Scriptures are a mine containing precious treasures and also sand and clay after the manner of mines. The Scriptures, closed Doctor Gifford, are a record of search for and discovery of God, culminating in the discovery of Jesus Christ—by a people of religious genius.

The discussion was keen but orderly. Some of the questions and answers are reported.

Question.
"The Scriptures, you say Doctor Gifford, are a mine with precious treasures and also sand and clay. We must therefore pick and choose. But should we pick and choose—since they are the inspired words of God?"

Answer.
"Yes, in the Scripture we have the power of picking and choosing. I decline to believe anything and everything merely in the name of theory or literature."

Question.
"Then for the sake of future generations should not our leaders purge the Scriptures of those points of discrepancy?"

Answer.
"If we intend that the Scriptures shall be a finality we should do so—but we cannot impose a fixed standard for all time. I do not want a closed authority."

Question.
This speaker indicated that he thought the discrepancies of the Bible were due to mistakes in its translation.

Answer.
Doctor Gifford rejected this theory and asked his audience if they thought that Jehovah had inspired the words which tell of one law for a master and another law for a servant—words which were surely not due to errors during translation. The Forum shouted "NO" to his question and cried "Sacrilage!"

Further discussion by the Forum centred upon the increased manifestation of God as time advanced.

The Forum next week will be in the Central Y. M. C. A. 127 Drummond Street at 2.15 p.m. Sunday Professor C. M. Derrick will lead the discussion on "What are some of the possibilities of the Human Evolution"—a question of Savoury possibilities for debate.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF RHODESIA BEST IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page One)
This is the only Colony in South Africa where the political qualifications are the same for both blacks and whites. This province stands first of all the British possessions there in progress, enterprise and rapidity of development.

When Mr. Fuller was questioned regarding General Hertzog's government he said "The people of South Africa are very much surprised that there is not more cause for complaint." He explained how Hertzog preached segregation (the keeping of the blacks and whites apart) during the last election campaign and how, when the Nationalists came into power and coalition with Labour party, they found it impossible to carry out their campaign platform "That is a policy which would be impossible to put into effect," he declared emphatically.

General Hertzog has a strong Dutch following but Mr. Fuller believes that as soon as there is a rupture between the Nationalists and the Labour party, General Smuts and the South African party will be returned.

Mr. Fuller remarked that he heard the Prince of Wales' famous Durban speech by radio at Mt. Silinda, 800 miles away. He said that the Prince's visit had done a very great deal to allay the bitter Nationalist feeling. The Prince was warmly received everywhere he went and scores of natives walked hundreds of miles to obtain a glimpse of him.

With regard to the radio he said that there are four large broadcasting stations in Africa, three of these being in the Union of South Africa and the other in Portuguese East Africa. The largest one is at Johannesburg while the others are situated at Durban, Capetown and Lorenzo Marques. Two or three widely known amateurs of Southern Rhodesia have heard K.D.F.A. at Pilsburg and London. The radio is a great source of wonder to the natives and the Zulus at Mt. Silinda are greatly astonished and pleased when they hear the time goods tonight.

COLLEGE COMMENT

NAME THE LADY

Wisconsin Cardinal:—
"Men sit by night and watch how Mura the planet upsur,
And women sit and gossip over marriages and sins;
A lady lived in Lesbos, but what matters it to these?
We have forgotten beauty, and all our gods are good;
It's little we remember now the Dydrys and the wood,
And only philosophers and foolish dreamers know
What lady lived in Lesbos that weary time ago."
—The King of the Black Isles.

How many of the senior class now in this university, who will soon be going forth to communities where rightly or wrongly, they will be looked upon as educated people do not know what lady lived in Lesbos? And does it matter? The answer to question one is obvious: for the greater majority do not know, and it is also interesting to observe that the most of that majority would not give a minute's thought to learn of or to know the lady. Does it matter? Perhaps not. With the exception of the so-called learned professions it is perfectly inconceivable that such knowledge would make a perceptible difference in the earning power of the individual. However, it would be quite unjust to even that majority to assume that they looked upon education simply as a means of attaining greater economic independence—they want, they rightly want what is called happiness, and generally happiness means a person's adjustment to his environment.

There are times on dull, drab days such as yesterday when the knowledge that a lady lived in Lesbos sheds a radiance on routine and adds an unspeakable richness to life—but that is in the joy of youth when discovery is golden and in an environment which is, after all, pretty well sheltered and restricted. But on the farms, in the small towns, in the cities to which most undergraduates eventually return; what there? "Pale in the silver armor of its dreams, the soul loves not to wake"—but it must; or be very unhappy. A complete appreciation of Greek literature would be greatly lessened in value to the possessor who must spend his life among Hottentots. Most spiritual joy is in communion with kindred spirits who speak the same language.

And so what profit to a man who knows the lady of Lesbos to return to an alien environment where population slogans and trade statistics constitute the principal audible hopes of a people frankly set upon commercial supremacy. The more optimistic will tell themselves that it is but a passing phase of a community just beginning to feel its brawn, but soon they must either come to terms with such a world or they must despair and ask themselves "why must we come down from the Mount of Trans-

signals from their home town (Durban)

Mr. Fuller had this to say about the former German territories now held under British mandate: "In spite of discouragement on the part of the administration of old German settlers are returning and buying up their old properties. It begins to look as if Tanganyika and South-West Africa may eventually be returned to Germany. The native people in the mandated territories are more satisfied and more prosperous than they were under the Germans."

Conditions in the Cameroons and in French East Africa are very difficult. The natives are complaining bitterly and are not nearly so happy as they were under German control. The Germans were very strict but just. The French discipline is equally strict but in addition to this they have placed a number of rather harsh restrictions on native education.

Perhaps the most important movement now taking place in South Africa is the attempt to make England less dependent upon the United States for her cotton. The cotton growers' Association and the various Governments are strongly behind this scheme. Already cotton is being grown with great success entirely under native control in Uganda and urgently under native planters in Tanganyika and Nigeria. White planters are also having success in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, and it is felt that before long England will be practically independent of the U. S. cotton market with resulting prosperity for Africa.

MERMAIDS AND MERMEN WILL HOLD BIG MEET

(Continued from Page One)
one who has high aspirations should appear. If the queue is too long, surely it will reach far enough in the gallery.

Junior men have not yet completed their Water Polo schedule and are due to play the Y. M. C. A. at Central Y. on Tuesday night, so tonight is a tightening up workout.

Big and little, one and all, all shapes and sizes, those who progress under water, in the water and over the water are expected to show their goods tonight.

The King of Clubs now smiles with glee
For quickly saving 43.
And 9 more "poker hands" says he
Will bring a pack of cards to me.



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MONTHLY LETTER
The Royal Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

There are few compilations of statistics which are really indicative of the activity of Canadian industry. The volume of sales on the stock exchange and the average price level of those securities give a trend only partially accurate because the security market in Canada is so limited that the sudden activity of even a single issue may have too much effect on market averages. The objection to total car loadings is that they are too much influenced by the volume of production in agriculture and forestry. Much of this same objection holds against exports, and the objection in this last case is further complicated by the fact that after all there may be little relationship between total volume of manufacturing and the volume of goods exported.

From this viewpoint, statistics showing the total kilowatt hours generated by the central power stations of Canada are of double interest to those who desire to gauge the activity of Canadian industry, since they not only show increasing use of power, but they also indicate the growth in power-using industries. While it is true that there are several factors which prevent electric power generation from being an accurate index of general industry, yet this form of power is in such widespread use in Canada that the compilation, over a long time, of figures showing the amount of power generated may be expected to give a clearer insight into Canadian conditions.

With this object in view, monthly figures from January 1923 to August 1925 have been collected from central electric stations controlling more than 80% of the installed turbine capacity of Canada. The figures for the whole of Canada are presented in the following table.

KILOWATT HOURS GENERATED DAILY BY CENTRAL STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA			
% of Industry (000) omitted			
Month	1923	1924	1925
Jan.	16,754	20,615	22,727
Feb.	16,159	20,825	22,625
Mar.	16,852	20,225	21,921
Apr.	16,516	20,563	21,679
May	16,155	20,369	21,664
June	16,690	19,507	20,587
July	16,047	19,011	20,870
Aug.	16,922	19,876	20,510
Sept.	16,516	20,454	22,299
Oct.	20,263	21,253	
Nov.	20,797	21,993	
Dec.	20,005	22,894	

Because of the varied uses to which these figures may be put, it has been thought best to give the totals of the actual figures submitted rather than to make corrections which might make them less useful to statisticians who desired to work with them. But any one desiring to make close interpretations of these statistics should make allowance for the following factors.

1. Since the reporting stations control 92% of the installed turbine capacity for central stations, multiplication of each number by 1.07 will give a very close approximation of the total power generated by Canadian central stations.

2. In the future we may find certain increases due to electrification of steam roads or electrification of steam plants which have difficulty in obtaining coal. There is no possibility of eliminating the effects of such changes from our figures, and those who seek to interpret power figures must be prepared to make allowances for such changes.

3. The original returns called for total kilowatt hours generated, not including purchased power nor power used for steam production, since such power may be regarded as a surplus.

4. Where power has been sold to other central stations, this amount has been deducted from the returns of the buying stations, thus eliminating duplication.

In the first graph on the third page of this letter will be found the curve of the power generated by reporting stations in Canada. It will be noted that every point in the curve for 1924 is higher than the corresponding point in 1923, and that every point in 1925 is higher than the corresponding point in 1924.

This steady increase in power consumption is significant of a gradual improvement in the general Canadian

situation even during the last years of depression. In the case of some individual companies, it was possible to obtain returns for a longer period than that indicated in the graph. The returns from these companies showed a sharp depression in 1921, and they also showed that in 1923 the curve was somewhat lower than normal growth would have led one to anticipate.

The fact that Canadian industry has been gradually overcoming a depression is one that should be given careful consideration in connection with this whole power curve. The graph in our July letter showed that large turbine installations have been made in the last two years. We have no general figures showing the number of kilowatt hours generated daily before 1923, but the figures now available are such as to suggest the probability that, even in 1923 the amount of power generated surpassed the amount of power generated in any previous year.

The secondary line in this graph constitutes a suggestion of the general trend of electrical development with the elimination of the seasonal factor. The data for this line were obtained by averaging the amount generated in each twelve month period, and plotting the resulting figure at the midpoint in the period. Thus the average for January through December 1923 was plotted in July 1923, while the average for February 1923 through January 1924 was plotted in August 1923.

The significant fact concerning this secondary line is that it rises so steadily. When one considers that the corresponding month in each succeeding year represents an increase over months in previous years, this rise is explained. The elimination of seasonal factors that is thus obtained gives a better picture of the real trend of power usage.

The period for which figures have been collected is too short to permit a more analytical treatment than this. After these figures have been compiled for a number of years, more careful seasonal and cyclical corrections may be attempted, and the results shown will give a more accurate view of the whole situation. Although it is realized that the time period covered by the present statistics makes them an inadequate picture of the industry, still they make a definite contribution to our knowledge, and their value will increase as time goes on.

The question, then, as to what constitutes normal growth of use of power in Canada cannot be answered on the basis of the present figures, but the fact that the power using industries are even now making progress suggests that with the real recovery and the more rapid development that lies ahead, there will be rapid exploitation of all readily available power sites. Recent expressions of opinion would clearly indicate that this power is to be conserved for the use of Canadian industry and that these sites will be developed in conjunction with the development of our own industries and not for power export.

Since Ontario and Quebec are the most highly industrialized provinces of Canada, separate figures and a graph are given showing the power generated by central stations in this area. The following table gives the returns for Ontario and Quebec.

KILOWATT HOURS GENERATED DAILY BY CENTRAL STATIONS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC			
% of Industry (000) omitted			
Month	1923	1924	1925
Jan.	15,568	17,414	19,084
Feb.	16,033	17,626	19,161
Mar.	16,777	17,216	18,579
Apr.	16,569	17,423	18,490
May	16,239	17,229	18,405
June	16,820	16,211	17,703
July	16,243	16,936	17,564
Aug.	16,938	16,301	17,943
Sept.	16,349	17,233	18,324
Oct.	17,048	17,813	
Nov.	17,447	18,488	
Dec.	16,694	19,171	

The general character of this curve is much the same as that for Canada as a whole. It is particularly interesting to note the large proportion of the total power generated in Canada that comes from this area. The most outstanding fact is that the secondary curve for this graph shows the

same steady growth in power usage even during these years of depression that characterizes the graph of the whole power generation of Canada.

It is interesting in this connection to note the graph at the top of the second page of this letter showing the kilowatt hours generated by central electric stations in the United States. Although the United States has more than ten times the population of Canada, the daily power generated last December for instance, was five times as great as that generated in Canada during the same month.

Another noticeable fact is that the seasonal fluctuation in the consumption of power is much greater than that in Canada. This may be due to the fact that Canada uses a larger proportion of her power for industrial purposes and less for lighting. On the other hand it may be due to factors which require more careful analysis. There has been approximately 40% seasonal fluctuation in the consumption of power in the United States during the last three years, while the fluctuation in Canada has not amounted to more than 10%. This inequality of load must be a factor in making power production much more expensive in the United States than in Canada. No direct comparison of the rate of development of the use of power in the two countries is possible on the basis of the figures given, because of the short time interval and because of our present industrial depression; but the fact that the per capita electric power usage in Canada would seem to be more than twice as that in the most highly industrialized nation in the world, shows the rapid strides that Canada has already made towards large per capita industrial production.

CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The upward trend of business activity has continued during the past month and become more widespread with the effective increase in agricultural purchasing power. Tangible figures of production, trade and transportation for October show general gains.

The total yield of wheat in Canada is now provisionally estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 422,327,000 bus., an upward revision of 30,608,000 bus. from the preliminary estimates, due chiefly to better returns from Saskatchewan. This is the largest Canadian crop on record. While inclement weather in the Prairie Provinces interfered seriously with threshing operations during October, lowering in some districts the quality of the grain, conditions became more favorable in November, and threshing was resumed.

The movement of the crop has proceeded with almost unprecedented rapidity. From August 1st to November 6th, 84,856 cars of wheat have been inspected at Winnipeg. Of these 81.9% have been Contract Grades. This compares with 61,644 cars inspected from August 1st to November 6th, 1924 of which 63.7% were Contract Grades.

Western loadings of grain have been the largest on record, and the heavier movement of merchandise and miscellaneous freight both east and west indicates that the process of general merchandise distribution has gone on much more actively than it did in the corresponding weeks of last year. The commercial situation in the west appears to be one of steady improvement. The early advent of colder weather stimulated the demand for seasonal goods, and reports of better business in both productive and distributive lines are general. Collections also have improved.

Eastern Canada has rarely known better average crops. Provisional estimates place the yield of wheat at 24,345,000 bus., and oats at 11,249,000 bus., as compared with 21,397,000 bus. and 11,249,000 bus. respectively last year. Tobacco production is estimated to exceed 15,000,000 pounds, and the current prices are remunerative. The grape crop, though lighter than in the previous year, was of excellent quality and satisfactorily marketed. Unseasonal weather, however, inflicted severe damage on the apple crop in the Georgian Bay district, and the loss is estimated to exceed 30,000 barrels. The potato crop is average in yield, but owing to short crops in the United States, ruling prices are substantially higher. General improvement is reported in retail trade, and broadening demands for actual consumption are reflected in increased turnovers and growing activity among industries.

The iron and steel industry is expanding. Production of pig iron in Canada for October, amounting to 74,013 tons, was more than double that of September, and marked the maximum output in any month since 1921; while the increased tonnage of steel ingots

and castings almost tripled that of September. Newsprint productions in Canada for the same month reached the record total of 137,596 tons, and for the first ten months of 1925 aggregates 11% more than last year.

The volume of building, as indicated by construction awards, is increasing steadily both in industrial and residential construction, instead of falling off as is usual at this season of the year. The total awards for the month of October were \$29,647,500 as compared with \$21,696,800 for the same month last year.

Production figures of British Columbia fisheries for the current season are particularly gratifying. The total salmon pack of all grades as at September 26th, amounts to 1,459,086 cases, which compares favourably with 1,341,877 cases for the same period last year. Market conditions are better, with larger demand for the United Kingdom for first class grades. The halibut fishing also has a successful year. The catch for the eight months of 1925, February to September inclusive, totaled 261,564 cwt., with a landed value of \$2,425,672.

The dairy industry in the west has made remarkable progress during the last few years. Pasture conditions during the past season have been favorable to large butter production, and so far this year the output has increased. Domestic consumption continues strong, while export demand, especially from the United Kingdom, has increased. On November 1st, according to Government figures, there were only 16,811,000 pounds of creamery butter in storage as compared with 33,107,384 pounds on that date last year, a decrease of 49%.

QUINTETTES WIN OPENING GAMES OF THE SEASON

(Continued on Page Three)
Referee—Schaffer
Timekeeper—Heaney

THE INTERMEDIATES

The McGill intermediates defence was strong, and the team had the edge right up to the last minutes when the Y. threatened. The collegians missed several easy chances to score. Young Statner and Weidon played well. Statner lead the scorers with three field goals and two penalty shots to his credit. Silverman counted two and one. Loomis, Ryder and Weidon and Johnson each scored a basket while McRoberts put in two free throws. Blinder made two for the Y. Geland made a goal and a foul. Krasenoff, Diamond, Katkin and Caplan each counted two points on field goals and the latter made one more on a penalty. Lifter and Brotman scored on free throws.

The intermediate teams:—
Y. M. H. A. MCGILL

Binder	.....	Loomis
Littner	.....	Ryder
Krasenoff	.....
L. Forward		
Diamond	.....	Silverman
Gelfand	.....	Statner
Centre		
Kermen	.....	Weidon
Cohen	.....
R. Guard		
Liesbon	.....	Young
Brotman	.....	McRoberts
L. Guard		
Lifshitz	.....	Johnson
Katkin	.....	Swartzman
Caplan	.....

Y. M. H. A. Field Goals 7; fouls 5 out of 10. Score 19

McGill Field Goals 9; fouls 5 out of 15. Score 23.

Referee:—Dr. Viner—J. Schacher.
Timekeeper:—C. T. Heaney.

ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE

"Fish" Poems

A little fish, a swimming in a brook
Hoard of a river laying far beyond.
He sighed, and gave his infant tail a flip.
And said, "I'll leave this silly little pond."

A little fish swam out into the stream,
Nor looked he back to flowing waters cool.
"That surely was an antique place
I'll seek for me a faster running pool."

A little fish, a swimming in a stream,
Thought that the ocean surely must be great.
"Is only there I'll find the perfect realm
Of all things wonderful for fish—the gate."

A little fish, grown weary of his home
Thought of the sleepy sand beds he forsook
He swam back to his silly little pond
Found treasures that he sought, were in the brook.

—Dalhousie Gazette

Trip Up The Tobique And Down Nipisiguit

"Up the Tobique and down the Nipisiguit," the picturesque canoe route across northern New Brunswick, is year by year becoming more popular. For the seasoned canoeist a better trip could scarcely be imagined, through nearly 150 miles of virgin wilderness and hardly a mile without "white water." The country traversed is picturesque in the extreme, the general contour being rugged and mountainous, with peaks rising to heights of 2,000 to 2,500 feet and the whole clothed with a heavy growth of virgin forest.

The Tobique and Nipisiguit are both noted salmon rivers and while many of the pools are leased, permission to fish them may be obtained by arrangement with the lessees. Trout up to four and five pounds are plentiful in both rivers, as well as in Nictau and Nipisiguit lakes. The district is conceded to be one of the very finest big game countries east of the Rockies, and unexcelled opportunities are offered under the game regulations for hunting moose, deer and bear, while the abundance of wild life and the beauty of the scenery make the region a paradise for the camera hunter.

Plaster Rock, his starting point, is on the Canadian National railway and is also reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, 137 miles northwest of St. John, and is easy of access from Boston and the New England States, either by rail or by steamer to St. John. All necessary equipment and supplies and also guides, if desired, may be obtained at Plaster Rock, where the trip ends, is on the Canadian National railway, 63 miles east of Campbellton and 367 miles east of Quebec.

Entering the Tobique river at Plaster Rock, the route leads upstream past the small isolated settlements of Mapleview, Everett, and Riley Brook to Nictau, or, to use the local name, The Forks, where three rivers enter the Tobique: the Campbell and Mamozek from the east and the Sisson from the west. Nictau is the last settlement on entering the wilderness from the west. Twenty-seven miles above Nictau, or sixty-two miles from Plaster Rock, Nictau lake, the headwaters of the Tobique, is reached. This lake is three miles long and from its eastern end a portage of three miles over the Micmac trail leads across the height of land to Nipisiguit lake, the headwaters of the Nipisiguit river. The route now follows this latter river through a winding course, much broken by falls and rapids. Twenty-five miles below Nipisiguit lake is Indian falls and 22 miles farther on, The Narrows, with a drop by rapids and falls totalling 30 feet. Five miles below The Narrows comes Grand falls where the river tumbles precipitately in four descents through a huge, rocky gorge. Including the rapids below, the total fall is 120 feet. Chain-of-Rocks rapids, four miles below Grand falls, has a descent of 35 feet in half a mile, and Middle Landing rapids, three miles farther on, has a fall of 30 feet also in half a mile. Four miles below this the river drops 25 feet over the picturesque Fabineau falls, and in another eight miles the canoeist reaches Bathurst on beautiful Chaleur bay.

CHALLENGE.

I am forever tired of poems
To girls with eyes of blue,
To girls whose hair is curly,
And gold as sunlight too.

My hair is far from golden,
My eyes are almost black;
We brown-eyed girls must suffer
For rhymster's silly lack?

Are girls with blue eyes sweeter than
We of the darker eyes?
Or does the poet write of them
Because they "match the skies?"

Of Poets the are full score and more,
They're all about town—
Can none pen pretty verses to
Girls with eyes of brown?



—Daily Illini.

"The Industrial Institute has circulated a memorandum, prepared by a number of its members. It is a document worthy of close attention, because the signatories to it are men and women of the highest qualifications for advising the nation upon its industrial position and future. "Suggestions put forward over the signatures of such personalities as Lord Burnham, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Clynes, Colonel Willey, Mr. Walter Lof, the Bishop of Manchester, and a number of eminent personages are worthy of consideration."

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Others same as last week.
Tuesday 5-6
McCaig, otherwise same.
Friday, 5-6

CHRISTMAS ISSUE
Contributions, feature articles, poetry, etc. for Christmas Issue of the Daily should be handed in immediately.
McGILL PHYSICAL SOCIETY
MACDONALD PHYSICS BUILDING
Members of the Physical Society are invited to attend a lecture by Professor Henriot of the Dominion Observatory on "Variable Stars of the Cepheid Type" at 8.15 on Wednesday, Dec. 9th, in the Macdonald Physics Building.

RADIO ASSOCIATION
The Radio Association will visit the Marconi Broadcasting Station CFCF in the Canada Cement Bldg. on Thursday, Dec. 10th. All those interested are invited to come. The party will meet in front of the Physics Bldg. at 5 p.m.

NOTICE
The following interclass debate in Arts will be held Monday—Arts I vs. Arts II. Subject—Resolved that greater emphasis should be laid upon

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Stock Excellent
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Reasonably Priced.

Classics in College Education, Arts II will take the affirmative. The debate will be held at 4 p.m. in room 115 of Arts Building.

CHESS CLUB
The "C" team of the Chess Club will play at Iversville Chess Club, Monday, Dec. 7 at 8 p.m. Will the following please be present:
Wise, H. Cohen, Winford, Pasternack, Pitcairn, Abramovitch, Balleny, 292 Workman St., third floor. Take Notre Dame car to Vinet. (1 block east of Atwater) and walk one block north.
M. GARMAISE, President.

NOTICE
On account of the mid-term exams, "Doings at Mac" will be discontinued until after the Christmas vacation.
LOUIS de BELLE

CLASS PHOTOS
A final schedule has been drawn up and is given below. It is essential that class photos be concluded this week and failure to keep these appointments means that your photos will not be in the Annual. If you cannot keep the appointment let me know at once.
EARL B. EDDY, Up 2392, Photographic Editor.

Monday
11—Law '26.
12—Dent '26 and '29.
Tuesday
11—Law '26.
12—Dent '26.
Thursday
11—Med '26.
12—Med '26.
1—Med '26.
Friday
11—Med '26.
12—Arts '29.
1—R.V.C. '26.

ARTS '29
On account of the unsuitable day Arts '29 Class photo has not come out as good as the others. The photographer has consented to have another sitting at 12 on Friday. Will every member please be present. This will not involve any additional expense.
EARL B. EDDY, Photographic Editor.

ATHLETICS
BOXING
Boxing practices Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5 to 6. Practice for men of some experience at 4.30 Saturday.
WRESTLING
Wrestling practices Tuesday and Friday 5 to 6.
SKI ATTENDANCE
Reg. Cowan, Arts '26 will be located at the Lookout daily except Sunday.

day from 4-5.30 p.m. for the purpose of taking attendance for skiing. Attendance commences Wednesday, December 2nd, 1925.

FRESH-SOPH. BASKETBALL
Mon. Dec. 7.
5.15—Med. II—Arts II.
6.00—Sci. II—Comm. I.
Wed. Dec. 9.
5.15—Med. I—Sci. I.
6.00—Law I—Comm. II.
Fri. Dec. 11.
5.15—Med. II—Arts I.
Arts II—Comm. I.

COMMERCE '29
There will be a basketball game on Monday, Dec. 7th at 6 p.m. against Science 2. The following are requested to turn out: Wight, Burk, Stockwell, Freedman, Strain, Roberts, Wise, Ireland.
G. W. CUDLUP, Manager.

HARRIER CLUB
The photograph of the Harrier Club will be taken at Notman's at five-thirty this evening.
Alroy, Goforth, Rubin, Brodie, Creighton, Gray-Donald, Scott, McClellan, Macnaughton, Shearwood, Brock, Coleman, please attend with uniforms.

ARTS '28 BASKETBALL
The following men will turn out to play Medicine II tonight at 5.15. Kindly be on time.
Rumenthal, Covshoff, Musselman, Patrick, Lethman, Held, Libot, Talpis, Senzelet, Blond, Litter.
A. ISSINMAN, Capt.

M. W. S.
M.W.S.A.—GROUP II
Will these students who wish to play basketball but who are not practicing with the college team please sign the list on the R.V.C. Athletic Notice Board. Those students who wish to learn the game are also requested to sign.
F. SECORD, Basketball Manager.

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS
Class picture for the Annual will be taken at Notman's Peel St. to-day, Dec. 7 at 12.45 o'clock. All diploma and partial students must be present. Please be sharp on time.
R.V.C. '27

Will all those Juniors who wish 1927 Annuals and have not yet signed the list in the Common Room, please do so as soon as possible.
LEONA GRAY, Class-president.

HOCKEY
Will all girls who wish to play hockey during the holidays please sign the list which has been posted on the Athletic Board as soon as possible.
M. GILMAN, Hockey Manager.

BASKETBALL
M.W.S.A.—GROUP II
For the week of Dec. 7th the practices will be as follows:
Tues. 2-3—Molson Hall.
Thurs. 5-6—Montreal High School.
There will be no practice on Saturday morning as there is to be a match with the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, Dec. 11, at 7.30 p.m.

DAILY REPORTERS
A large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Daily Staff which is being held in the Grill Room of the Union at 7.30 to-night. Any women students interested in work on the College paper are invited to be present. Refreshments will be served.

CHRISTMAS ISSUE
Contributions to the Christmas Issue of the Daily such as feature articles, poems, etc., should be handed in to the R.V.C. Editor as soon as possible this week.
M. W. S. S.

Will all those having tickets for the The Damsel please return the money and tickets at once to A. W. Turner or the R.V.C. Porter.

LOST AND FOUND
LOST
Kid glove in library last Wednesday night. Kindly return to janitor of Arts Bldg.
LOST
Kappa Alpha Society gold key. Lost presumably in Cafeteria during Jazz Tea. Has name of owner inscribed on back. Please return key to Bill Gentleman, Arts Bldg.

LOST
In Arts Reading Room or Physics Laboratory on Wednesday afternoon, a Waterman's Pencil. Finder kindly return to Bill Gentleman, Arts Bldg.

FOUND
Waterman's fountain pen No. 52—top slightly chewed. Apply "Daily" office.

FOUND
Three fountain pens, two Ever-sharp pencils. See Janitor of Arts Building.
I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way—Columbus.
Keep the home fires burning—Nero.
Treat 'em rough—Henry VIII.
Don't lose your head—Queen Mary.
The bigger they are the harder they fall—David.
It floats—Noph.
"I'm strong for you" kid—Samson.
"Keep your shirt on"—Queen Elizabeth.

What's On

TO-DAY

11.00—Law '26 Photograph.
12.45—School for Social Workers at Notman's.
12.00—Dent '28 and '29 Photograph.
1.00—Union House Tickets on Sale.
4.00—Arts I-II Debate.
5.15—Med. II—Arts II Basketball.
5.30—Harrier Club Photograph.
6.00—Sci. II—Comm. II Basketball.
7.30—DAILY STAFF.
8.00—Chess Club.
8.15—Prof. Waugh at Med. Society.

COMING

Dec. 8.
R.V.C. Basketball Practice.
Dec. 9.
Students' Council Elections.
McGILL-U. of M. Hockey.
Basketball—Med. I vs. Science I.
Basketball—Law I vs. Comm. II.
Dec. 10.
Radio Association Trip.
Conservatorium Orchestra.
Economics Club.
Choral Society.
R.V.C. Basketball.
R.V.C. Music Club.
Dec. 11.
Union House Dance.
Basketball—Med. II vs. Arts I.
Basketball—Arts II vs. Comm. I.
R.V.C. vs. Y.W.C.A. Basketball.
Dec. 13.
University Service.
Dec. 16.
Maccabean Dance.
Dec. 19.
Last Day of Lectures.

BRIDGE SIGNALS FOR BEGINNERS

(From the Log of the U.S. Naval Academy).
Tap left breast—"I have hearts."
Expectorate on hand—"I have spades."
Extend left hand gracefully before partner—"I have diamonds."
Pretend you are eating a club sandwich—"I have clubs."
Any combination will also work wonders.
Tap head lightly—"I have absolutely nothing."
Holding cards in left hand, hold left wrist with right hand—"I have helping hand."
Don't hold left wrist—"I have not a helping hand."

Name your teeth, six upper and seven lower, according to the cards in each suit. Indicate as above the suit you are going to mention; then pick each tooth whose card of that suit is in your hand. With plenty of practice, a fair idea of what is in each other's hand can be gained. If you then get help to your opponents' signals (as the Communication on Book says is possible with any set of them), the rest is easy.

If you don't like to have seven teeth below, use only six, and pull your nose if you have the ace. This is much landier than pulling your partner's nose, especially at a good-sized table. If you say no trumps and indicate one of the aforementioned suit indicators, that means, "I have everything but them." If you have the A, K, K, or A, K, J, 10 of that suit, allow bid to pass. Otherwise bid in which ever suit you do have one of these combinations.

If you are doubled, or if the bid of your opponent gets rather high, such as five or six, indicate the number of sure tricks in your hand by placing that many fingers on the rim of the table. Then you will know by adding across the board (as one and two is three, or two and one is three, or something like that) whether it is safe to double or redouble.
Little private signals can always be worked up, and any chance you get to peek at your opponent's hand is to be taken advantage of.

All's fair in love, bridge and war. We place bridge in front of war, for who ever heard of a war without a bridge? And there are lots of self-sufficient bridges.

Of course, if you see that you are going to lose anyway, you can always Upset the table and call for a refund.
"Not done in best society, but—"

"RESOLVED: THAT WE HEREBY—"
Ever since our Freshman year We've written Scrap galore, And got some in, and some stayed out, But we ain't gotta write much more!

Directed to Fresh and Seniors both, We've written by the score, And some were good, and some were— not.

But we ain't gotta write much more! Sometimes we thought it was loads of fun, Sometimes it was just a bore, But it rather cheers our declining years.

That we ain't gotta write much more! There were often days when we simply ooze Gay rhymes from every pore, But they've given us three assistants now.

So we ain't gonna write much more! Hunter College Bulletin.

Only Annuals ordered now will be printed. Sign to-day and be sure of getting yours.

Pulp And Paper Production In Canada In 1924

The total production of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada in the calendar year 1924 showed a slight falling off in value compared with 1923, but an increase compared with any year since the peak was reached in 1920. The figures are: 1924: \$187,174,703; 1923: \$188,642,109; 1922: \$158,483,377; 1921: \$154,641,077. This is according to the preliminary report of the industry recently completed by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is on the basis that the net value of production for the entire industry is to be considered as the sum of the values of pulpwood exported, pulp exported and paper manufactured. The slight falling off in value in 1924 is due to a decrease in the exportation of pulp. The manufacture and exportation of pulp. The manufacture and exportation of paper both show substantial increases. In the case of pulpwood the quantity exported in 1924 decreased by 3.9 per cent whereas the value increased less than a tenth of one percent.

There were 115 mills in operation in Canada in 1924 as compared to 110 in 1923. Of these mills 46 manufactured pulp only, 24 were combined pulp and paper mills and 35 manufactured paper only. The 30 mills manufacturing pulp produced 2,465,011 tons of this commodity valued at \$30,323,927 as compared to 2,475,904 tons valued at \$39,073,203 in 1923. The 69 mills producing paper in 1924 turned out 1,718,741 tons of paper, which with certain miscellaneous pulp products were valued at \$133,335,672 as compared to 1,539,303 tons valued at \$128,039,609 in 1923.

Newsprint made up 30.3 per cent of the paper manufactured in 1924 amounting to 1,333,051 tons valued at \$100,276,903 as compared to 1,251,541 tons valued at \$33,213,349 in 1923. The production of newsprint in the United States during approximately the same period was reported as 1,471,000 tons. Allowing for differences in classification and differences in the periods covered by individual reports this indicates that Canada's production of newsprint has approached to within a hundred thousand tons of that of the United States.

The apparent total production of pulpwood was 4,647,201 cords valued at \$57,777,640 as compared to 4,654,663 cords valued at \$57,119,596 in 1923. Of this total in 1924 3,316,951 cords valued at \$44,241,582 were manufactured into pulp in Canada while the remaining 1,330,250 cords valued at \$13,536,058 were exported to the United States. Domestic consumption increased by 1.4 per cent in quantity and exportation decreased by 3.9 per cent.

The exports of paper and paper goods during the calendar year 1924 amounted in value to \$99,243,497 as compared with \$93,170,957 in the previous year. These exports were made up chiefly of newsprint paper of which 1,219,385 tons valued at \$90,930,711 were exported mostly to the United States. This represents an increase both in quantity and in value over 1923 when 1,137,962 tons were shipped out of Canada with a value of \$55,611,253. The exports of wood pulp amounted to 781,953 tons valued at \$40,342,972 as compared to \$75,553 tons valued at \$17,027,496 in 1923.

OH, WELL . . .

One time I thought it was the greatest song—
Though priests and prophets both had called it wrong,
But what of them? I'll quote it, then you see—
But back to what I loved so very long:
"A book of verses underneath the bough,
A loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and thou,
Beside me singing in the wilderness—
Ah, wilderness were paradise enow!"
But lo! the loaf is stale, the poetry but conspired, and in this land, called the free,
The jug's forbidden and more woe is yet
For have this all you now have jilted me!

Dr. Armitage Robinson the Dean of Wells in a recent sermon pointed out that painted windows had in the first place been designed for those who could not read, and as an aid to prayer and praise. In those days they were as important as music. Through them the Christian learned to link earth with heaven to realize the great company of the heavenly choir.

The new Union Station in Chicago is so large that every day it can take care of 50,000 arriving and departing criminals.

The Canadian National Parks Branch which keeps a record of all wild birds banding operations of interest to Canada, has had brought to its attention an account of a bird locally called a "tickace," which was killed on 12th August 1924 by Mr. L. Curtis, of Horse Island, in the District of St. Barbe, Newfoundland. On the bird was found a thin silver incised with the words: "Inform Witherby High Holborn, London."

On writing to Messrs. H. P. and G. Witherby, 335 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, England, it was learned that

this ring, No. 67,423, was put on a young kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla), on 28th June, 1923, on the Farne Islands, Northumberland, England, by one of Mr. Witherby's correspondents. The foot of the bird was examined and was pronounced to be that of a kittiwake, side of the Atlantic, which agrees with Mr. Witherby's records. The record is extremely interesting, more especially as this bird is the first under Mr. Witherby's ring. The scheme—which has been in operation for 16 years—reported from this side of the Atlantic.

Your Savings Account

Any Branch of the Bank of Montreal will be glad to open an interest-bearing Savings Account for you, no matter how modest your savings may be. There are 51 Branches in Montreal and district. Those nearest McGill University are:

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Cor. Drummond and St. Catherine Streets.
Cor. Mansfield and St. Catherine Streets.
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"I can be fitted with a pair of Duck shoes and walk right out in comfort. I can't afford to gamble on losing this comfort again."

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ELECTIONS

Elections for Faculty Representatives to the Students' Council will be held on December 9th. The Elections will be conducted by the Undergraduate Societies of the different Faculties. Elections will also be held for Group B, members of the Scarlet Key Society on the same date.

These elections will also be held by the Undergraduate Societies of the different Faculties.

G. H. FLETCHER.